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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of the Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, being at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjectures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifested, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satifactory result.

The commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labors in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negociation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the U. S. under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, to resume the negotiations on this and other subjects that may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government made thro' the minister of the emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the U. S. at St. Petersburgh, to arrange by amicable negotiation, the respective interests of the two nations on the northwest coasts of this continent. A similar proposition had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of G. B. which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the U. S. has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussion to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the U. S. are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the U. S. under the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh on the 12th of July, 1822, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the 11th article of the treaty of 22d Feb. 1819, between the U. S. and Spain, is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the U. S. according to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy. Should this preposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is certainly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the U States, from the first establishment of the independence, suggested the hope at the time had arrived when the propsal for adopting it as a permanent and inariable rule in all future maritime war might meet the favorable consideratio of the great European powers. Instuctions have accordingly been given to our ministers in France, Russia, and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity relect on the essential amelioration in the condition of the human race, which would result from the private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which i might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnst hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who wee appointed to the Republics of Colomba and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded, shortly afterwards, to their destinations. Of ther arrival there official intelligence has no yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days.

An early appointment willalso be made to Mexico. A minister hasbeen received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to inter, although apprised, by the capt. of the frigate of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the lading of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will forn a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty five cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, 1825, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year 1835. It is believed, however, that if the U. States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during the period, under the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1817, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt, that will remain after the year 1835, will be seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the U. S. and the three per cent. Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such, as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the Western waters, for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of Col. M'Ree, Col. Lee, and Capt. Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not reported the result of their labors, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, General Ashly and his party who were trading under a licence from the government, were attacked by the Rickarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Rickaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined, throughout the Union. The report of the Secretary of War shews the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the States, to make regular returns. The act of May 12th, 1820, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps in the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, to a great measure, restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprize of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men, under his command. And, in reflecting with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions have not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighboring island of P. Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Sp. commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the governor of that island, by an agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the U. States, of which many had occurred. The officer professing his want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the U. S. to that court, was especially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the U. S. on the island of Porto Rico, have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize Am. vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that no one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe, that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidense, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of ensuring a proper discipline—destroy the inequality in that respect, between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations: ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster General, which accompanies this communication, will shew the present state of the Post

Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law, 88,600 miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported 85,700 miles; and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are 5,240 post offices in the Union, and as many postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the 1st July 1822, to the 1st of July 1823, 1,114,345 dollars and 12 cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office Department amounted to 1,169 885 dollars and 51 cents; and consisted of the following items: compensation to the postmasters, 353 995 dollars and 98 cts.: incidental expenses 38 866 dollars and 37 cents; transportation of the mail, 784,600 dollars and 8 cents; payments into the treasury, 423 dollars and 8 cents. On the 1st of July last, there was due the department, from postmasters, 135,245 dollars and 21 cents—from late postmasters and contractors, 256 749 dollars and 31 cents—making a total amount of balances due the Departments, 391,994 dollars and 59 cents. These balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, on the 1st day of July last, 26,541 dollars and 64 cents.

It is estimated not more than 250,000 dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvements in the receipts for postage, is expected. A prompter attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary—and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection of those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the treasury since the 4th of March, 1817, and the sum remaining unaccounted for, on the 30th of Sept. last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the 30th September preceding—and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the 4th March, 1817. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased from the consideration, that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repairs of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of a very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon, and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national goverment, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing as I do, that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground, during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvements, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the 7th of May, 1822, appropriated the sum of 22,700 dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of no service both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coasts, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

The board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance into the harbor of the port of Prequisle in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expenses of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed 3d March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station as among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favour, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculation of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to agrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowedge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken a part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make reparation for our defence.—With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of neccessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers.—The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed so much unexpected felicity, this whole nation is devoted.—We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the U. S. and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European powers, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the government who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the U. S. In the war between these new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the U. S. indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same principle, is a question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the U. S. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which has long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remain the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look at the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the U. S. to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states are established, almost equal in number, to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new States to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But, it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Spain.—Nothing can be more gloomy or more distressing to the philanthropist, than the present state of things in Spain. Ferdinand, since the restoration of his absolute sovereignty, seems to think only of vengeanee for the past; and the most despotic and sanguinary means are resorted to for its gratification. But let Ferdinand beware of the moment of re-action; *it must come*, sooner or later; and when it does, the head of the tyrant will pay the forfeit of his crimes. *Mina* still maintains himself in Catalonia; his little band of Guerillas will serve as a *necleus*, around which the disaffected, the persecuted, and the proscribed, will gradually gather themselves, until the whole strength of the people shall be knit into one adamantine body. What then shall resist it? Will the union of *kings* be able to stay the vengeance of a united *people?*

National Journal.

A private account from Gibraltar mentions, that when the French were about to enter Cadiz, an order was sent by King Ferdinand to arrest all the Constitutional officers, both Spanish and English; and to put the former to death, and the latter in prison: but the French commander refused to arrest any of them, and suffered them to escape to Gibraltar.

The Spanish Regency has published a congratulatory address to the nation, dated at Madrid, Oct. 5. It concludes in the following words:—"the weak, encouraged by the example of the strong, throw themselves at the feet of their king, Ferdinand, the pious, the mild, (the Regency well know this,) will readily forget all his sufferings, if in return, he can see all his children reconciled, and saluting him with sentiments of unaltered fidelity, with the name of Father and Ruler of the great Spanish Family. His magnanimous heart will answer your acclamations, by calling you his dear children. Then will commence a new and happy era for restored Spain." [*Indeed!*]

France.—Great preparations were making in France for public rejoicings on the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme.

A grand Te Deum has been performed in Paris, in honor of the French successes in Spain. All the Royal Family went in procession on Sunday to the Church of Notre Dame. The wife of the Duke d'Angouleme received much honor from the multitude: her countenance beamed with rapturous joy.

Ireland.—The 10th of October was a distinguished day in Ireland, as the duty on Whiskey was reduced on that day, and the ten per cent. duty on importation of English goods repealed. *Nat. Jour.*

The existing *wars* are those between the Turks and Greeks, the Spaniards and South Americans, and the Portuguese and Braziiians. *ib.*

CAROLINIAN:

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1823.

New Mail Arrangement.—We have the satisfaction of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that Mr. McLean, the new Post-Master General, has accommodated us with a *second* mail from Salem, and has thus done an act of justice to this section of the Union, which Mr. Meigs (the old Post-Master General) unreasonably refused us, after repeated memorials and representations had been made to him on the subject. We shall now receive intelligence from Raleigh, and the north, twice a week; and shall be enabled to participate in the advantages of semi-weekly newspapers, and of a frequent intercourse with the general and state governments.

The Congress of the United States met in Washington City on the 1st inst.—There was a full attendance the first day; and as soon as the Clerk had called over the names of the members, Mr. Taylor, of New York, (former Speaker) rose and informed the house that, although a general opinion prevailed among the members that he would be a candidate for Speaker, he should not wish his name to be held up for that purpose. The house then proceeded to elect a Speaker; and on counting the ballots, it appeared that Mr. *Clay*, of Kentucky, had 139 votes; Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, had 42 do. Mr. Clay was, therefore, declared to be duly elected; and was conducted to the Speaker's chair, from whence he made very handsome acknowledgments to the House.

At our latest dates from Washington, the two houses of Congress had done no more than organize. All the former officers of both houses were re-appointed, with the exception of Speaker, as above noticed.

We are obliged to omit, this week, a journal of the proceedings of the Legislature, in order to give room for the President's message, which is unusually lengthy; but we hope the length of this document will not prevent its being carefully perused by every reader of our paper, for all that emanates from that able, experienced and faithful servant of the people, *James Monroe*, is worth treasuring up in the mind of every American freeman, who values the blessings of a Republican government.

State Printer.—On Tuesday, the 2d inst. Messrs. Joseph Gales & Son were elected by the Legislature printers to this State. The votes were,

For Gales & Son, - - -	118
Bell & Lawrence. -	70
Majority, - - - -	48

It is well known that Messrs. Gales & Son have, for eight or ten months past, labored zealously in their paper to advance the pretensions of Wm. H. Crawford to the Presidency, and that Bell & Lawrence have as earnestly supported the claims of Mr. Calhoun to that high and honorable station; and lest, from hence, this election should be viewed as a test of the sentiment of the Legislature on the Presidential question, we will assure the public, which we are enabled to do from good authority, that the subject of the Presidency had no influence with the members in deciding their votes for Printer; as it is said that about 40 members, many of whom were friends of Calhoun, and some of Adams, voted for the Register; while some of the warmest advocates of Crawford voted for the Star. There was, indeed, at the opening of the session, before the partizans of Crawford discovered they were in so lean a minority, some talk of endeavoring to make the election of Printer turn on the Presidential subject; but, in justice to Mr. Gales, it ought to be mentioned that he was, from the first, averse to its being decided on so selfish a principle. The fact is, Mr. Gales has been such an old, faithful and undeviating advocate of the Republican party, that he could not be forgotten, though his sentiments are now at variance with those of his former Republican friends.

Caucuses.—We have the satisfaction this week of publishing the preamble and resolutions offered in the Legislature of

North-Carolina, by Mr. *Fisher*, against the practice hitherto pursued by members of Congress, of meeting together in conclave, at Washington City, and nominating a President of the U. S. A free people, who wish to continue such, should ever be vigilant in detecting all attempts to encroach upon their rights. The schemes of ambitious and designing men are easily frustrated in their incipiancy; but if we suffer them to become too far matured, their authors will, as did Napoleon, so strongly fortify themselves in the glory of their achievements, or the splendor of their stations, that the efforts of the people will be insufficient to supplant them in their usurped power. It is vitally important, then, that usurpation, in its first dawning, should be checked and destroyed. And as the *caucus* system is a usurpation which, if not soon frowned into disuse by the people, will eventually sap the foundation of our liberties, and bury us beneath the ruins of that beautiful superstructure of government, reared by our Revolutionary fathers, the voice of every freeman in the Union should reprobate this corrupt and unholy stepping-stone of political aspirants. We hope the readers of the Carolinian will attentively peruse Mr. Fisher's resolutions on this subject, which will be found on the fourth page of to day's paper; and then lend the paper to some neighbor who would not otherwise see it.

Another!—One of the courts in Connecticut, has sentenced Mr. Gamalial N. Benedict, to pay *one thousand dollars* damages, for having refused to *murry* a certain Miss Harriet Sears, after having *promised* to do so. Look out, ye gallants!

Specie.—The Utica (New-York) Sentinel, states that one ton and a half of *silver* and *gold* passed through that town in one week, destined to the vaults of the banks in the western part of the State. The location of Utica in New-York, is similar to that of Salisbury in North-Carolina; and should *one ton and a half* of gold and silver be received at the banks of this state, in and west and south of the latter place, business would assume new life and activity, and our fellow-citizens would exhibit countenances less rueful than they have for a few seasons past. Joy would again sit smiling upon the brow, and cheerfulness sparkle in the faces of a now wo-begone community.

Rumors.—The New-York Mercantile Advertiser mentions that a report was current in that city, that king Ferdinand of Spain had ceded the Island of Cuba to France; and that the Holy Alliance had entered into a treaty to subject South-America to its former vassalage. Although these acts are perfectly characteristic of Ferdinand and the Holy League, yet we do not believe there is any truth in the rumors. They are too vague.

Another Warning!—A negro child of Mr. Penny's, in the upper part of this county, was burnt to death, a few days since, by its clothes catching, while standing too near a large fire. The child ran out of doors, into the wind, which only served to increase the flames. The little creature attempted to run into an out-house, but was so badly burnt that it fell before reaching the door. Such instances ought to serve as a caution to parents, and others, who have the management of children.

Prolific Corn.—One stalk of corn, the growth of one kernel, grew in a garden at Patterson, N. J. the last season, which bore *twelve* ears of sound corn!

Mexico.—It appears, by an arrival at Baltimore from Havana, that the Mexican government have *declared war* against Spain, in consequence of the Spanish troops in the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa having commenced hostilities upon the Mexican city of Vera Cruz, on the opposite side of the river from the Castle.—Vera Cruz, which contains a population of 50 or 60,000 souls, has been almost entirely destroyed, by the long-continued cannonading from the Castle. A letter from Havana of the 10th Nov. states that a squadron had left that city with troops to re-inforce the Spanish garrison at St. Juan de Ulloa; and enable it, if possible, to entirely demolish the city of Vera Cruz.

The English papers announce the invention of a kind of *skates* that may be used at all seasons of the year, on any hard surface. There must be a peculiar advantage in these skates; for we are not only enabled to use them at all seasons of the year, but those who are desirous of *learning* this pleasing and healthful amusement, will not be deterred by a common fear of going on ice.

In *Illinois*, a project is on foot to unite the waters of the great Lakes with those of the Mississippi, by cutting a canal from lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. An expedition is now exploring the route.

Two agents of the Holy Alliance, have been, it appears, detected in Mexico, and imprisoned—a fate, which we hope, if nothing worse, may be meted out to every one of the agents of the same conspiracy against free governments employed on undertakings of a like character.

Sav. Georgian.

Spain—Speaking of the constitutional spirit manifested at Cabra, a private letter from Bayonne of the 14th, says, "the impulse has been given by Ballasteros, who is with a respectable force in the neighboring mountains. The cry in all that country is, 'the constitution or death!' and they wear the green ribband. Jaen is not tranquil. The desertion is considerable, and the prisoners of Riego's corps escaped as if by miracle from their prison.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 4.

Salt has advanced a little in price, since our last, in consequence of the river continuing so low; but the price will certainly decline, as soon as the river rises. The stock of *Dry Goods*, we are informed, is as good as at any former period during the season. *Observer.*

The King of Holland has directed all school masters and school Mistresses in his dominions, not to receive any scholars unless they bring a certificate of having been Vaccinated or had the Small Pox.

A law has been established in Vermont imposing a heavy penalty for horse racing.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island has passed an act, establishing 64 lbs. of potatoes for a bushel.

Charleston, Dec. 1.

Cottons—Uplands have been brought and sold freely at 15 cents; some selections of very prime, have ranged as high as 16; and inferior qualities as low as 14 cents.

Havre, Oct. 19.—The stock of American Cotton on hand is about 6000 bales of Louisiana and Tennessee—and 2500 do of Uplands—a large proportion of which is in the hands of speculators. Considerable sales of Georgia at 28 a 28½ sols.

Murder.—A most foul murder was committed in New-York, on the 21st ult. on the body of James Murray, of Boston. The deceased had been working in the latter city for four or five years, and had saved of his earnings nearly five hundred dollars. He went to New-York, to embark at that place for Buenos Ayres; and at the house of Mr. *John Johnson*, where he lodged, he was cruelly murdered, for the sake of the poor pittance of his five years' toil. *Fayetteville Observer.*

At a late exhibition, under the direction of the Agricultural Society of Schoharie, N. Y. a woman presented three infant daughters that she had at one birth. There was no premium established, but a small number of bachelors presented her with $5 each, making up a handsome purse.

Mordecai M. Noah, recently editor of the National Advocate, is about leaving New-York for Charleston, for the purpose, it is said, of conducting the editorial department of the City Gazette in the latter place.

INDUSTRY.

I heard the hammer of a mechanic that owes me, at four o'clock this morning. I'll trust him till April.

I saw another, yesterday afternoon, who has plenty of work on hands, lounging at the corner. I'll have him before the 'squire next week.

A QUAKER.

A parson thinking to banter an honest Quaker, asked him where his religion was before George Fox's time? Where thine was, said the Quaker, before Harry Tudor's time: and now thou hast been so free with me, added the Quaker, prythee let me ask thee a question: Where was Jacob going, when he was turned of ten years of age? Canst thou tell that? No, said the parson, nor you neither, I believe. Yes I can, replied the Quaker, he was going into his eleventh year, was he not?

Benefits of Canals.—In 1820, the population of the town of Utica, in the state of New-York, was 2,972. The Utica Sentinel of last week, says that the population now amounts to 4,017! Within the year past, 97 new houses have been erected! This rapid increase in the population and wealth of the town has grown out of the making of the Erie Canal.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 4.

Cotton, 18 to 13 1-8; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 35 to 40; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, $1 10 a 1 25 per bushel; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime green, 27 to 28; 2d and 3d quality, 25 a 26; tea hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a ; beeswax, 15 a 20; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $3½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 8th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Biles*, aged 26 years.

New Cheap Store.

WM. CURTIUS, in returning his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, begs leave to inform them that he has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

of the best quality, which he will sell at *very low* prices for *cash*. The public, and particularly the country people, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Wm. C. takes this opportunity to inform the public, that he still continues to keep all kinds of

Cakes, Cordials, Confectionary,

et cet. of the best quality, and manufactured by himself; and hopes by a constant attention to the different branches of his business, to give general satisfaction.

Also, on hand, and just received, *cheese*, Mullets, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

Salisbury, Dec. 15, 1823. 1t

Negroes to hire.

I will hire out, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, for one year, about forty Negroes; among them are men, women and children, some very valuable hands.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to notify all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, and thereby save me trouble and themselves cost.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1823 3t86

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C.

WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar	Pimento
Coffee	Ginger
Teas	Copperas
Rum	Alum
Brandy	Glauber Salts
Gin	Madder
Wines, of all kinds	Powder and Shot
Pepper	Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for *cash*. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase *Groceries*, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24, 1823. 13t96

Buck Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and his country friends, that he has taken the extensive *Tavern*, corner of King and George-streets, sign of the *Buck*, (lately occupied by Mrs. M'Donald) which he intends to open about the 15th October, as a

House of Entertainment.

The premises this summer have been greatly improved, and enlarged with thirty new lodging Rooms, a large and airy Stable upon the most improved plan. And from his experience in this line of business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. Suffice it to say, his Table and Bar will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulation of his house, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who desire good order.

SUPREY CHISHOLME,
Late of Chester Court-House.

Charleston, Sept. 22. 6t80

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery and Domestics;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 67

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '66

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

Ebenezer Academy.

FOR the benefit of this Academy, and the satisfaction of the public, the Trustees hereby make it known that the *temporary* licence to retail spirits, at the store in sight of the Academy, will expire next month, with those peculiar circumstances which will no more exist. The Board of Commissioners of Roads and Bridges have, at a full meeting, decidedly disapproved of a license to retail spirits at *that place*. The store itself will be removed to a distance at the end of this year; and we expect no more to hear of the charge against our Academy as being situated in an unfavorable place. The principal evil this establishment has been to our Academy, was the report abroad which magnified trifles. At all events, our Academy has not been more unfavorably situated, in any given period, than those in villages.

Two additional members of the Board have been elected: *Thomas Williams, Esq.* Counsellor at Law, and the Rev. *Josiah Harris*. Their superintendence of the interests of literature, we hope will be occasionally and cheerfully given. The latter is appointed Secretary of the Board, in the room of *David B. Rice, Esq.* deceased.

The Board have dissolved the engagement for 3 years with the *Rev. E. Harris*, which had not yet expired, and have elected him permanently, Principal of Ebenezer Academy. We are confident that the public will appreciate the value of an Academic Institution, whose Teacher is *permanent*. We wish to say nothing more of Mr. Harris, after having declared his *permanent election*, than simply to state, that students from under his tuition, enter College honorably; and that the Honorable Degree of Master of Arts was lately conferred on him, by the Faculty and Trustees of Washington College.

Signed by order of the Board.

J. ANDERSON, Secretary, *pro. tem.*

York District, S. C. Nov. 8, 1823.

Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

BY virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing together 59½ acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 60 and 65: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Frohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, containing by estimation 222½ acres, belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James Orrel, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robison, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold another tract, lying on the Waters of Wethero's creek, joining the Iredell line, and adjoining the lands of Neil M'Kay, James Houston, David Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

October 25, 1823. 7t84

Savage & Kunsman,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Curtis Wilkinson, where they intend keeping for sale a general assortment of every article in the line, consisting in part of

Gold and silver Watches;
Gold chains, seals and keys;
Ear-rings, breast pins and finger rings;
Silver table, tea, mustard and salt spoons;
Soup ladles and sugar tongs;
Britiannia tea and coffee pots;
Plated castors and candle sticks;
Gilt goods of every description in the line;

together with an assortment of *Military Goods*.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

Every attention will be paid to the watch and clock repairing business. They assure the public, that they have a first rate workman, who will be enabled to render satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their custom. They have reason to believe that some watches have not been well repaired, during last summer; those, therefore, who have had work done, and were not satisfied, will please return their watches, and they shall be repaired free of expense.

Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1823. 82

B. D. Rounsaville,

At the Red House, Lexington, Davidson County, North-Carolina,

IS prepared to accommodate travellers and visiters plentifully, comfortably, and cheaply. Past favors remind him that exertions to please have, measurably, he humbly trusts, taught him HOW. *Nov. 18, 1823.* 7t86

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Ebenezer Academy.

THIS institution was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is now open to all who wish either to pursue a course of liberal education, or study English Grammar and Geography. All branches of education required for admission into college, will here be taught. We are happy in stating to the public, that a new and commodious Academy will be completed in a few days, affording ample room for the accommodation of students. If any should inquire for the character of the place, we can [illegible]ly, but with certainty, state, that there are few neighborhoods [illegible]ch purity of morals is so general a character[illegible] Long experience has proven it to be [illegible]y in a very high degree. The Academy is in a rural situation, six miles from Statesville; so that students will be measurably freed from temptations to vice. It is convenient to church, where there is preaching statedly. Boarding can be had any where in the vicinity, at sixty-five dollars per annum. Tuition will be twenty dollars.—There will be two sessions in the year, each closing with a public examination. The first session commenced the second Monday in July, and closes the Tuesday preceding Christmas; the second will begin two weeks after the close of the first, and end two weeks previous to the beginning of the same. Due regard shall be paid to the conduct and morals of any boys who may be put under our care, and all diligence used to make complete scholars.

WM. A. HALL.

Iredell County, N. C. Nov. 1823. t87p

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the stock subscribed to this company having, from time to time, been declared due, and payment required to be made to the treasurer or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers, NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all, or any part, of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10th, instalments remain unpaid, that payment is required to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1824, to *William Johnson* of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to *Alexander Nesbitt*, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers on which all or any part of the above instalments remain unpaid, will on [illegible]day be sold at auction at the court-house in [illegible]n of Salisbury, N. C.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

Dec. 1, 1823. 6t88

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the stock subscribed to this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. *Notice* is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit.

A. NESBITT,
Agent, for H. Jennings.

Nov. 25, 1823. 9t92

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the court house in Salisbury, on the first day of January next, three or four valuable and likely *Negroes* belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd.; amongst which is a likely *house-woman*.

A credit of *one* and *two* years will be given, purchasers to secure payment by giving bonds with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the State of North-Carolina.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, other property belonging to said dec'd. will be sold, on a credit which will then be made known.

A. NESBITT, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 9, 1823. 4t86

Doctor Samuel McAffee,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of the much lamented death of his friend, Doct. Alex. Schools, he has been obliged to return to Rowan, and now occupies the office formerly held by Doct. A. Schools; where he will be found, to attend to calls of patients in the various branches of his profession. *Dec. 7, 1823.* 3t85

Public [illegible]

WILL be sold at public [illegible] on Thursday, the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of John Kendrick, dec'd. all the unwilled property of said dec'd, consisting of a number of valuable *Negroes*, a large quantity of corn and fodder, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, a team of large well broke mules, a quantity of *Pork*, one waggon and harness, farming tools, &c. &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.

The usual credit will be given.

JOSEPH SMITH, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 25, 1823. 2t84

Estate of Hector K. Harris.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Hector K. Harris, dec'd. will present them for payment at or before the twenty-second day of October next, or this notice, with that of December, 1822, which was given agreeably to law, will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

JNO. Xn. BARNHARDT, *Adm'r.*

Cabarrus County, Dec. 1, 1823. 3t85p

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms. SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale in the office of the Western Carolinian; price twenty cents.

Dec. 9, 1823.

Foolscap Writing Paper,

FOR sale at this office, by the ream, at three dollars per ream.

THE MUSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: On reading the "Pirate lover," the following Parody was immediately penned. If it be passable, give it a place in the Poet's corner.

MISS —— ——

Thou art gone from thy lover,
Whatever did enchain me!
The illusion is over,
That bound me to thee!

I cannot *regret* thee,
Though dearest thou wert;
Nor can I *forget* thee,
Thou queen of my heart!

I loved thee too deeply,
To cause thee to grieve;
But I'll turn from the *brightness*
My *jewel* can give!

For I cannot behold thee
Make *sport* with thy *power!*
No: thy —— will name thee
In *fondness* no more!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: An evil prevails in our country. It is this: People are too *precipitate* in affixing to a young gentleman the report that he is courting some young lady. It may be they know that he has been once or oftener at a certain place. If a *neighbor*, he may *often* have visited where some fair one resides. What then? Is he *courting* the lady whom he sees on his visits? It may be so, or it may no be so. Not acquainted with the young lady, he may have called to *form* that acquaintance which is necessary before any young man can with propriety aim to gain the affections of a young lady. Some are slow, others quick, in attaining the knowledge of character. Some, indeed the most, need to be placed in the company of a young lady often, before they can form an opinion of her. To acquire a knowledge of a young lady, without acting the spy, any young man has a perfect right. Time and opportunity should be granted for this purpose. He has his election to make, as a lady has hers; one as important to him, as it can be to her. Marriage is a serious concern, a life-during engagement. When we enter the married life, we put up at a port for life. Then let a young gentleman, or a young lady, have time to be acquainted with the person, respecting whom there is a tendency to form a good opinion because of the recommendation which the person carries in engaging features or manners, the recommendation of a friend, or the family connexion. If there is no mutual attraction, let the gentleman discontinue his visits without an imputation of being *rejected* in *courtship;* or of being *offended;* or being *capricious.* If a young lady could, *in general,* not give any response to a young gentleman, *generally,* be ready to pronounce, after two or three visits, whether he would wish to marry any certain lady. If time for acquaintance should be enjoyed by both sexes, then let not the occasional visits for the sake of acquaintance, be called courtship. Let no young gentleman or lady be injured in their prospects by false reports. I know it is rare news to hear who *this* and *that* person is going to marry. There is always a restiveness to know how the *election* goes, in this place, or in that place. But let impatience be curbed a little. Wait my friends, till you *know* before you *circulate,* that I am courting Miss ——, or that I am going to be married to Miss —— on next Thursday. Not so fast, if you please. Such reports will tend to discountenance the visits of others, when they might be of more consequence than mine. For my part, *report* is no obstacle to me, if I wish to see a young lady. But some, doubtless, are intimidated by reports, and those reports groundless. Let the authors of such reports be cautious. *A busy-body in other men's matters,* the Scripture singles out for reprobation. These reports may injure a young man much. They will make him bear the burden of having courted several ladies. Why did he not succeed in each case, will be the wonder. He was rejected, or he was offended, or he was capricious, will be the conclusion. And very probably the contrary of any of these was the fact. If he never courted the lady spoken of, such reports and such conclusions are injuries,—I need not say how deadly.

A young gentleman, discontinuing intentional visits to a young lady, does not discredit her. Why did he not *court* her? No one but themselves can tell. She may have disliked him; he may have disliked her; prudential reasons may have forbidden love; the weight of affection may have been all on one side; there may have been disparity and mutual repulsion; any of these may have been the fact.

Besides, may not a young gentleman be privileged to spend an hour or two in an agreeable family, though he has no matrimonial views relative to any member of it? Certainly. Let our visits be dictated by *friendship,* and *sociability,* as well as by *love.*

But if people will not call in all their reports and give us *specie,* let us examine *well* the reports we hear. By all means, if there be no *signature,* reject the currency. Some bills must be discounted largely, as they come from a *distance.* Others were from a bank, that was *never in good credit.* These are nothing but *rags.* Those are on the *Utopian* bank. Worse than all, are *counterfeits*—so like the reality—so utterly worthless, when detected. With all these difficulties, frequently occurring, let us be cautious in *receiving* and *circulating* what may discredit *us.*

A. B.

Mr. White: Should you deem the following lines worthy the attention of your patrons, you will please give them a place in your highly esteemed paper: taken from Dr. Franklin's works.

Pleasant Grove, Oct. 29, 1823.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

At this time, when the general complaint is, that "money is scarce," it will be an act of kindness to inform the monyless, how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money-catching; the certain way to fill empty purses; and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules, well observed, will do the business.

First, let honesty and industry be thy constant companions: and,

Secondly, spend one penny less than thy clear gains. Then shall thy hide bound pocket soon begin to thrive; and will never again cry with the empty belly-ache. Neither will creditors insult thee; nor want oppress; nor hunger bite; nor nakedness freeze thee. The whole hemisphere will shine brighter; and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent. Then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich; nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh then, be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul; and never forget to have a penny, when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid. Then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and bucker, thy helmet and crown. Then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch, because he hath riches; nor pocket an abuse, because the hand which offers it, wears a ring set with diamonds.

Captain Parry's Expedition.

The Discovery ships sent from England under the command of Capt. Parry have returned, it seems, without having been able to prosecute their advances towards the pole, even so far as on their former expedition. This will be a subject of serious regret and disappointment, not only in England, but throughout Europe and America. For ourselves, we confess we have never entertained the slightest expectation of any useful information from these expeditions. We look upon the notion of the existence of a northwest passage to be quite as chimerical, as the theory of an *inner world* maintained by Capt. Symmes. It is certainly not *impossible* that they may both exist; but if they do, we are inclined to believe that the *uses* of their existence are not for *our* world. We shall look with great anxiety for the publication of Capt. Parry's narrative.—*National Journal.*

A curious story was in circulation, and is pretty generally credited. Two men went into a grocery store, a few evenings ago, which is kept by an elderly woman in South Eleventh street, and requested permission to put a barrel into her store for a few hours. The men not returning, and the store becoming rather tainted, the barrel was broken open, and a dead negro was found in the vessel, with six dollars in his hand, which have since been appropriated to burying him.

[*Phila. Dem. Press, Nov.* 19.

CAUCUS *nominations.*

The following preamble and resolutions were presented to the Legislature on the 2d inst. by Mr. Fisher, of this town, and were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Friday following:

The General Assembly of North-Carolina cherish with zeal and veneration, the just principles on which the Constitution of the Union is established, and the pure spirit that animates the Federal System; and we view with distrust and apprehension, every practice which may have a tendency to impair these principles, or to violate this spirit. The history of all governments shew, that the institutions of the people are in less danger from open violence, than from secret and insidious encroachments. In the first instance, the people are apprised of the danger, and may guard against it; in the other, the evil is fatal—coming under the mask of patriotism, suspicion is lulled, and its danger unperceived.

Of the latter description, we consider the practice, which heretofore has existed in the City of Washington, of holding Congressional Caucuses, for the nomination of Presidents of the United States—a practice directly opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, and fatally calculated to subvert the principles of our Government.

The Constitution of the Nation is one of checks and balances; its framers knew the frailties of mankind, and to preserve pure the integrity of its agents, it contemplates keeping separate and distinct from each other, the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. Members of Congress are chosen by the people for certain specific and defined purposes—to exercise the functions of legislation, and not to elect or to nominate Presidents, except in the event as provided by the Constitution. In conformity to this caution of prudence and wisdom, the second Article of the Constitution forbids members of either branch of Congress from acting as Electors of President. Guarding against their own frailty, the people, by the Constitution, have taken from themselves the power to elect a Member of Congress, as an Elector;—Yet by the practice of Caucusing, these Members of Congress indirectly do, what by the Constitution they are prohibited from doing directly.

The election of President, under the Constitution, is removed one degree from the people, by the intervention of the Electoral College; but by the practice of Caucus nominations, it is, in effect, taken away from the people altogether, and exercised by a selfish combination of unauthorized individuals—usurping power, and leaving to the people the empty privilege of ratifying their decrees.

The advocates of Caucus have in view to cause some one, by means of the nomination, to be elected President, who otherwise might not be elected. If this object be not effected by it, then the Caucus was useless; if it be attained, then the conclusion is irresistible, that the Members of Congress make the President, and in spirit violate the sacred instrument, which they have sworn to support.

We disapprove Congressional Caucuses for nominating Presidents, not only on Constitutional grounds, but on consideration of just policy. By the Constitution, in the event of no election by the Electoral College, the House of Representatives is to choose from the three highest, and voting by States; a provision deemed so important as to have been repeated, though modified by an amendment to the Constitution, solemnly ratified by this State in the year 1813. It is therefore certainly improper, unwise and highly censurable, for Members of Congress to go into Caucus, and prejudge the case, by pledging themselves to support a certain Candidate, when in twelve months thereafter they may be called upon to vote as final Electors. When the election of President goes to the House of Representatives, the functions of that body for the time being are wholly changed: they lose the character of Legislators, and become clothed in the privilege of the people, as Electors. An Elector is an Agent chosen by the people, not to exercise discretionary powers, but execute a qualified trust; to do what the people themselves would do, were they present; but Members of Congress are elected without reference to their sentiments on the Presidential question; in truth it may so happen, that while *they* prefer one person for President, the *people* prefer another; and we appeal to our knowledge of the fact, that whatever consideration may have induced the election of the present Members of Congress from this State, their opinions on the Presidential question had no manner of influence. The consequence therefore is, that when they go into Caucus, they do not carry with them the feelings and wishes of the people; they usurp a power denied by the Constitution, and not given by the people; they obtain by fraud what they dare not attempt by violence.

It has been advanced, in defence of the practice of Caucusing, that it is necessary to prevent the election from going into the House of Representatives. The constitution prescribes, that Congress, voting by States, shall elect the President from the three highest on the polls, if no one have a majority of the whole. Does not the guilt of perjury rest on the man, who, taking an oath to support the Constitution, yet busies himself to pervert and defeat its provisions? To this Legislature it would appear, that there is less danger of the House of Representatives being corrupted, than there is of the Caucus. In the one situation the Members act on their oaths and responsibilities; in the other they are impelled by their own selfish views, and they are exposed to the operations of intrigue, management, and oftentimes corruption.

This Legislature further object to this practice, because, in our government, we ought vigilantly to avoid giving sanction to improper precedents, so fatal in other governments. What at first is cautiously assumed, if unresisted, will, at last, be openly demanded as a right. Already do the friends of Caucus urge as argument, the practice of former Congresses; and unless the people now resist these usurpations, the period is not distant when Members of Congress will claim them as a right, by the law of immemorial usage—the people will be deprived of influence in the choice of President; or, Members of Congress must be chosen, not for their qualifications as Legislators, but for their opinion as Electors.

On former occasions, the plausible apology for Caucuses was, to unite the sentiments of the dominant party, to prevent it from being broken and shattered to pieces, lest their opponents might thereby supplant them in power. If this was ever a good apology, it is certainly not such at this time, since party rancour has subsided, the spirit of faction has disappeared, and most, if not all good men, unite in opinion upon questions of leading national policy.

The rights, the liberties of the American people were achieved by the blood of our fathers, and wrung from the iron grasp of tyranny. These patriots fondly hoped they had secured, by their wisdom in the Federal Constitution, the enjoyment of those rights. Against the treason of open violence, we should be degenerate indeed if we did not rally round the standard of the Constitution, and with the sacrifice of life, shew that we can greatly prize and bravely defend the valuable inheritance. Shall we, then, when aware of our danger, permit a self-created Aristocracy to deceive, delude, and rob us of our rights? The Legislature of North-Carolina PROTEST against this unconstitutional and dangerous usurpation of a Caucus nomination of President by Members of Congress at Washington.

We believe an open, manly and candid effort should be made to check the unhallowed design in its progress; and if the effort be not successful, that the people may be awakened and alarmed at the danger which threatens our rights and apply the correction.

With these views, and for these reasons, the General Assembly of North-Carolina

RESOLVE: *First,* That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, as a means of preserving the rights of the people, in choice of President, to withhold their countenance from the practice of meeting in Caucus by the Members of Congress; and that they use their exertions to prevent a nomination from being made in Caucus, of persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Second, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to bring before Congress, and urge the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, providing that each State in the Union shall be laid off, at stated periods, into Electoral districts for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States.

Third, That the Governor of this State transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Fourth, That the Governor transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Executive of each State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures.

There resides at present, near Versailles, a retired subaltern officer, who accompanied Napoleon in most of his wars, and who is the father of nine children, all born in different countries. The first was born in Milan, Italy, the second in Switzerland, third in Egypt, fourth in France, fifth in Germany, sixth in Naples, seventh in Spain, eighth in Prussia, and the ninth in the Island of Elba. They are all able to converse in the language of the country in which they were born, and all residing under the paternal roof; they render the house something like a tower of Babel. [*Eng. pap.*

There is at present exhibiting in the Argyle Rooms, London, an American *aloe* in bloom, nearly twenty feet high.—This extraordinary, beautiful and stupendous plant, flowers but once in one hundred years! and has at present 2000 blossoms upon it. [*English pap.*

An English publication, in describing the improvements of the celebrated Perkins in the construction of the Steam Engine, makes a shew of candour by confessing that he is an American; but endeavours to allay the mortification of John Bull, by saying that he is of *English descent!* And so were the Washingtons and Franklins of the *old* times, and the Jacksons and Perrys of the *new.*

[*Bost. Patriot.*

A Gold Medal was on the 10th inst. presented by a committee of the Surgical class of 1822-23, to Dr. Valentine Mott, the distinguished Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York.

A new work from the pen of *Miss Porter,* author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw,"—"Scottish Chiefs," &c. will soon appear in three volumes, entitled *Duke Christian of Luneburg,* or tradition from the Harts. [*Nat. Gaz.*

Capture of Puerto Cabello.—After a siege of more than *Trojan* duration, this fortress has at length yielded to the gallantry of the Colombian arms; and we may now congratulate our sister Republic, upon having driven her enemies from the last foot-hold in her territory. The capture of *Puerto Cabello,* has cost much toil and blood; but it secures the independence of Colombia, and places it beyond the reach of any future annoyance from the *Mother Country.* The valour of men determined to be free, is irresistible; and Colombia now, so far from having any thing to dread from the threatened attack of France and Spain, may fearlessly turn all her energies to the assistance of her still struggling sister *Peru.* With the reinforcements which she may now send to her brave and chivalrous *Bolivar,* that champion of Liberty would soon be enabled to extirpate the few remaining minions of despotism, and give freedom to the whole of South America. *N. Journal.*

Spain.—One of the London editors remarks aptly and justly: "The intelligent part of the Spaniards have been found unequal to cope with the ignorant and prejudiced mass aided by a government unprinciled enough to ally itself to the partisans of the Inquisition and Despotism."

National Gaz.

House and Lot for Sale,

IN SALISBURY.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, *Sen.*

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 82

*** The Raleigh Star will insert the above 3 weeks, and send their account to this office for settlement.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper *vs.* Joshua Hooper; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States.

LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Price adv. $4 3mt91

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1823. Gersham Tussey and Sarah his wife, and Eliza Byerly, *vs.* Philip Garner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Catharine his wife, Mordecai Collins and Christena his wife: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Philip Garner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Catharine his wife, Mordecai Collins and Christena his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Davidson county, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 4th Monday of January next, and plead and demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them.

A true copy from the minutes. 6t86

Price adv. $2 D. MOCK, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jas. Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

J. GWYN, jr. *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Bevings, *vs.* Simeon Bevings; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Bevings, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt91p LAW'N. HENDERSON.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, *vs.* Alex. Johnston, et alias: original bill in Equity. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polly Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, deceased, James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Saberry Baker, Nancy Baker, and Jeremiah Baker, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, deceased, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear, and answer, plead, or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte.—Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity for the county and State aforesaid, September, 1823.

JAMES HATHORN, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $2. 6wt67

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1823. George Shuman *vs.* Henry Verble; original attachment; James Wiseman, Maurice Davis and William Wiseman, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 4th Monday of January next, and plead, &c. otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes.

Attest, DAVID MOCK, *Clk.*

Price adv. $1 25. 3t84